

17. Carter Esq.

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SONG OF THE AMERICAN GIRLS.

Our hearts are with our native land,
Our song is for her glory;
Her warrior's wreath is in our hand,
Our lips breathe out her story;
Her lofty hills and valleys green
Are smiling bright before us;
And like a rain's own sigh, is seen
Her proud flag waving o'er us.
And there are smiles upon our lips
For those who meet her foemen;
For Glory's star knows no eclipse
When smiled upon by Woman;
For those who braved the mighty deep,
And scorn the threat of danger;
We've smiles to cheer, and tears to weep,
For every ocean ranger.

Our hearts are with our native land,
Our song is for her freedom;
Our prayers are for the gallant hand,
Who strike where honor leads them;
We have the taunting air we breathe,
The freedom's endless dower;
We'll twine for him a fearless wreath,
Who scorn's a tyrant's power.
They tell of France's beauties rare,
Of Italy's proud daughters;
Of Scotland's lava, England's fair,
And nymph's of Shannon's waters;
We heed not all their boasted charms,
Though lords around them hover;
Our glory lies in Freedom's arms—
A freeman for a lover!

There is a beautiful moral in the following effusion from the ever sweet muse of Mrs. Sigourney.

THE LADY-BUG AND THE ANT.
The Lady-Bug sat in the rose's heart,
And smiled with pride and scorn,
As she saw the plain-dressed Ant go by,
With a heavy grain of corn.—
She drew the curtains of damask around,
And adjusted her silken vest,
Making her glass of a drop of dew
That lay in the rose's breast.
Then she laughed aloud that the Ant looked up,
And seeing her haughty face,
Took no more notice but travelled on.
At the same industrious pace:—
But a sudden blast of Autumn came,
And rudely swept the ground,
And down the rose with the Lady-Bug beat,
And scattered its leaves around.

Then the houseless Lady was much amazed,
For she knew not which way to go,
And hence November's early blast
Had brought with it rain and snow;
Her wings were chill'd and her feet were cold,
And she wished for the Ant's warm cell,
And what she did in the wintry storm,
I'm sure I cannot tell.

But the careful Ant was in her nest
With her little ones by her side,
She taught them all life—herself to toil,
Nor mind the sneer of pride:
And I thought, as I sat at the close of day,
Eating my bread and milk,
It was wiser to work and improve my time,
Than to be idle and dress in silk.

[From the "Young Mother" by Dr. Alcott.]

CRYING.

"CRYING," says Dr. Dewees, "should be looked upon as an exercise of much importance; and he is sustained in this view by many eminent medical writers.

But people generally think otherwise.—Nothing is more common than the idea that to cry is unbecoming; and children are everywhere taught, when they suffer pain, to brave it out, and not cry. Such a direction—to say nothing of its tendency to encourage hypocrisy—is wholly unphilosophical. The following anecdote may serve in part to illustrate my meaning. It is said to have been related by Dr. Rush.

A gentleman in South Carolina was about to undergo a very painful surgical operation.—He had imbibed the idea that it was beneath the dignity of a man, ever to say or do anything expressive of pain. He therefore refused to submit to the usual precaution of securing the hands and feet by bandages, declaring to his surgeon that he had nothing to fear from his being untied, for he would not move a muscle of his body. He kept his word, it is true; but he died instantly after the operation, from apoplexy.

There is very little doubt, in the mind of any physiologist, in regard to the cause of apoplexy in this case; and that it might have been prevented by the relief which is always afforded by groans and tears.

It is, I believe, very generally known, that in the profoundest grief, people do not, and cannot shed tears; and that when the latter begin to flow, it affords immediate relief.

I do not undertake to argue from this, that crying is so important, either to the young or the old, that it is ever worth while to excite or continue it by artificial means;—or that a habit of crying, so easily and readily acquired by

the young, is not to be guarded against as a serious evil. My object was first to show the folly of those who denounce all crying, and secondly, to point out some of its advantages; in the hope of preventing parents from going to that extreme which borders upon stoicism.

One of the most intelligent men I ever knew, frequently made it his boast that he neither laughed nor cried on any occasion; and on being told that both laughing and crying were physiologically useful, only ridiculed the sentiment.

Crying is useful to very young infants, because it favors the passage of blood in their lungs where it had not been accustomed to travel, and where its motion is now indispensable.—And it not only promotes the circulation of the blood, but expands the air cells of the lungs, and thus helps forward that great change, by which the dark-colored impure blood of the veins is changed at once into pure blood, and thus rendered fit to nourish the system and sustain life.

But this is not all. Crying strengthens the lungs themselves. It does this by expanding the little air cells of which I have just spoken, and not only accustomed them to being stretched, at a period, of all others, the most favorable for this purpose, but frees them at the same time from mucus, and other injurious accumulations.

They, therefore, who oppose an infant's crying, know not what they do. So far is it from being hurtful to the child, that its occasional recurrence is, as we have already seen, positively useful. Some practitioners of medicine, in some of the more trying situations in which human nature can be placed, even encourage their patients to suffer tears to flow, as a means of relief.

Infants, it should also be recollect, have no other language by which to express their wants and feelings, than sighs and tears. Crying is not always an expression of positive pain; it sometimes indicates hunger and thirst; and sometimes the want of a change of posture. This last consideration deserves great attention, and all the inconveniences of crying ought to be borne cheerfully, for the sake of having the little sufferer remind us when nature demands a change of position. No child ought to be permitted to remain in one position longer than two hours, even while sleeping; nor half that time, while awake; and if nurses and mothers will overlook this matter as they often do, it is a favorable circumstance that the child should remind them of it.

Crying has been called the "waste gate" of the human system; the door of escape to that excess of excitability which sometimes prevails, especially among children and nervous adults. To all such persons it is healthy;—most undoubtedly so; nor do I know that its occasional recurrence is injurious to any adult; a fustidious public sentiment to the contrary notwithstanding.

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[From the same.]

LAUGHING.

Laughing, like crying, has a good effect on the infantile lungs; nor is it less salutary in other respects. "Laugh and be fat," an old adage, has its meaning, and also its philosophy.

There is an excess, however, to which laughing no less than crying may be carried;—and which we cannot too carefully avoid.—But how little to be envied—how much to be pitied—are they who consider it a weakness and a sin to laugh; and in the plenitude of their wisdom, tell us that the *Saviour of mankind never laughed*. When I hear this last assertion, I am always ready to ask, whether the individual who makes it, has read a new revelation or a new gospel; for certainly none of the sacred books which I have seen, give us any such information.

But I will not dwell here. The common notion on this subject, *not ridiculous*, is certainly strange. I will only add, that come to you as it might have done, there is no opinion more unfounded than the very general one among adults, that children should be uniformly grave; and that just in proportion as they laugh and appear frolicsome, just in the same proportion are they out of the way, and deserving of reprehension.

It is strange that it should be so; but I have seen many parents who were miserable because their children were sporting and joyful. Oh, when will the days of monkish sadness and austerity be over; and the public sentiment in the Christian world get right on this subject!

—
The Burying Place at Naples.

I had read so many harrowing accounts of the burying place at Naples, that I went with an American of my acquaintance to visit it.—An old man opened the iron door, and we entered a clean, spacious, and well paved area, with long rows of iron rings in the heavy slabs of the pavement. Without asking a question, the old man walked across to the farthest corner, where stood a moveable lever, and, fastening the chain into the fixture, raised the massive stone cover of a pit. He requested us to stand back for a few minutes, to give the effluvia

time to escape, and then sheltering our eyes, earth's surface, would make about 200 millions of course, that there are three hundred and six-

ty-five pits in this place, one of which is opened every day for the dead of the city. They

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bill for the better protection of the western front-

Wednesday, May 18.—In Senate, the Bill repays his sordid supporters in monopolies of one sort or other, which makes the laboring classes their prey. It is very justly observed, that the monopoly of lands under the feudal system, was read a third time and passed.—After some time the Senate went into executive session, and continued, it is said, the treaty for the removal of the Cherokee.

In the House, Mr. Bluckney, from the Committee on Abolition memorials, &c. made a report accompanied with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the several States.

Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere with the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, in any way whatever.

Resolved, That hereafter, every paper, proposition, and memorials respecting slavery, or abolition of slavery, shall be laid on the table without reading or printing, or any action thereupon.

A debate arose on a motion to print, but no question was taken.

Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the suppression of Greek hostilities, which, in the course of the sitting, was carried through all its stages and finally passed.

Thursday, May 19.—In the Senate nothing of much interest was transacted. The motion of Mr. Benton to increase the appropriation for the fortification of Penobscot river, was further discussed, but no question taken.

In the House, Mr. Bluckney's report was taken up, the question being on a motion of Mr. Robertson of Va. to recommit the same with instructions to report that Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. No question was taken on the amendment. The report was ordered to be printed. The Post office Bill was taken up. A provision regulating the postage of letters, rendering it consistent with the decimal coin of the United States was adopted. Various amendments were proposed and adopted. The bill was then ordered to be printed.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, May 31, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

NYON, Our friends who are indebted to the Democratic for more than one year, are respectfully requested to state the same. Our advertising friends who have accounts are more than three months standing would confer a favor by advancing the same.

erty and equality. The noble aspirant always cities, which he asserts is contradicted by this report. How is the fact? Is not \$1,615,000, required to be transferred according to the report, a large sum? What faith or credit is due to the statements of a man, who, for the sake of effect, which among intelligent people must be merely momentary, would be guilty of so gross a perversion and suppression of the truth, as to aver that this report states that only \$45,000 was ordered to be transferred from Ohio?

We have a word or two in store for another Book gentleman from Ohio in relation to exchanges and the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning them, which will exhibit the blunders of the honorable Mr. Bond somewhat ludicrously.

NEW GOOD.

We find in an extra Gazette of Bogota an account of a collision that has taken place between General Santander, the President of New Granada, and the House of Representatives, which may lead to something more serious than a temporary interruption of the harmony that has generally existed between the Executive Chief, and the popular branch of the central Legislature. We trust however, that all parties will be charitably inclined, as they well may be, to consider the affair as nothing more than an honest difference of opinion. The following is the cause of the disagreement:

In 1834, General Santander negotiated a treaty with Venezuela, which had for its object to define the territorial boundaries of that State and of New Granada, and to apportion the debt due by the Republic of Colombia—the late republic of Colombia, if it is not irreverent so to speak of a defunct Government. In this treaty, each State assumed upon itself the payment of what was considered a fair proportion of all the national liabilities. It has been condemned, however, by a resolution of the House of Representatives, the vote being 29 to 23, and the President stands charged with having violated the constitution. He does not submit very tamely to the imputation, but, in a message which he sent to his accusers, he invites them, or rather challenges them, to proceed to an impeachment. "I conjure you," he says, "in the name of the country, that you exercise, without delay, the power granted you by the 67th article of the constitution. I do not wish, nor will I suffer, any thing to be suspended with my favor; nor have you the power to grant me an exemption."

This is the language of a man, who, although he may have committed an error, does not seem to be conscious of having committed a crime; and, from our recollection of the treaty, it does not seem to us that the President has committed either. The conditions of it may not have been as favorable to New Granada as some may have desired them to be; but it had every appearance of fairness and justice, and was absolutely necessary to the repose and prosperity of the country; and, we may add, to its honor too, for until there was a division of the public debt due by Colombia, there was not the slightest prospect that foreign creditors (who are not a few) would receive a dollar of what was due them; and those having unsettled claims could not even get them liquidated. Our impressions therefore are favorable to the treaty, and consequently to the course pursued by the President, though we do not pretend to condemn the 20th dissentients. They may have had reasons unknown to us, that would justify them in the course they have taken; but the treaty was so essential to all interests, that we cannot but deplore its miscarriage.

The Secretaries were implicated, too, as having advised the treaty; and two of them, Sr. Poinbo and Sr. Soto, have resigned, refusing to remain in office after the imputation cast upon them by the vote of the House of Representatives. We think the course they have pursued, though spirited and independent, somewhat precipitate; for we cannot subscribe to the doctrine that a public officer bound to leave his post, or that he is right in doing so on every occasion, when one branch of the Legislature, by a small majority, may resolve that he has been guilty of a malfeasance. If this were so, any faction in a legislative body that might chance to have an ephemeral superiority in a count of noses, may drive from the service of the country its most virtuous, most talented, and most patriotic functionaries. 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